

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
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8 August 1944.

BRIG. GENERAL HILLMAN ASSUMES COMMAND OF
LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ON WEST COAST

Completing his work on his fifth anniversary as Chief of the Professional Service of the Office of The Surgeon General, Brigadier General Charles C. Hillman left Washington on August 7th to take up his new post on or about August 20, as the Commanding General of Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. This institution - containing 2500 beds - has been designated as the principal debarkation hospital for casualties from the Pacific area. General Hillman will succeed Brig. General Frank W. Weed, who will soon retire. Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, U. S. Army said today that, "General Hillman's assignment as the Commanding General of this important hospital on the West Coast illustrates the Army's concern with the care of sick and wounded soldiers. It is of paramount importance that such work be carried out under the direction of a medical man of wide experience and sound judgment. He has ably directed our Professional Service, being mainly responsible for the initiation of the blood plasma program of the Army, resulting in saving the lives of thousands of American soldiers; under his direction was organized the chest x-ray examination of all Army inductees, with a lowering of the incidence of tuberculosis among military personnel to less than one-tenth that in World War I." "It is a happy coincidence", he observed, "that the qualities of administrative ability and sound medical judgment are thus combined in one man."

General Hillman obtained his doctorate of medicine from Rush Medical College in 1911 after graduating from the University of Arkansas. Following his internship in the Cook County Hospital he entered the Army Medical Corps in 1912. His assignments have been largely professional in character in important medical centers of the Army. His service has included several years at tropical stations during the years of peace and inspection of medical services in overseas theaters in the current emergency.

In the fall of 1943 he visited Brazil as the official guest of the Brazilian Government; following his visit he was decorated in recognition of the assistance that he rendered the Medical Service of the Brazilian Army.

SURGEON GENERAL RETURNS

Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, returned on July 21 from visits to the Italian and Normandy battle fronts where he inspected medical facilities including those at battalion aid stations, as well as Army hospitals in England during his twenty-day trip.

CIVIL PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE

On July 24, twenty-three Army Medical Department officers who had completed the indoctrination course in civil affairs at the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia, attended a conference in the Office of The Surgeon General. These officers have been assigned for Far East background and public health training in the Civil Affairs Training School at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. The conference in Washington, under auspices of the Civil Public Health Division, consisted of an address of welcome by Major General Norman T. Kirk and talks by Brig. General James S. Simmons, Brig. General Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Brig. General Leon Fox, Lt. Colonel P. T. Knies, Colonel Ira V. Hiscock, Colonel George M. Powell and Colonel T. B. Turner. The program was concluded by an informal round table discussion on civil affairs public health.

MEDICAL

MAY 2 - 1945

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PRELIMINARY MEETING OF ADVISORY BOARD
ON CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, ADJUTANT
GENERAL'S OFFICE

The preliminary meeting of the Advisory Board on Clinical Psychology of the Office of The Adjutant General was held on July 29, under the auspices of the Chief Psychologist, Walter V. Bingham, who called the meeting and presided over it. Lt. Colonel Morton A. Seidenfeld has recently been appointed Chief Clinical Psychologist, and his Assistant is Captain Jon Eisensohn.

The meeting was attended by Colonel W. C. Menninger, Director of Neuro-psychiatry Division, Lt. Colonel M. J. Farrell, Major N. Q. Brill and Major Walter E. Barton, of the Office of The Surgeon General. Those present also included Colonel A. P. Sullivan, Director of the Operations and Training Division of the Adjutant General's Office, Colonel George R. Evans, Chief of the Classification and Replacement Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, Lt. Colonel Edward M. Alkire, Co-ordinator of War Department Personnel Audit Teams, and Lt. Colonel M. W. Richardson, Chief of the Personnel Research Section of the Classification and Replacement Branch, Adjutant General's Office.

NEW CONSULTANTS APPOINTED TO
THE SURGEON GENERAL

With the advances of Allied forces into former enemy-held territory, the responsibility of the Army for the health of civil populations in occupied and liberated countries in both Europe and the Far East has already been and will be further increased. In meeting this responsibility The Surgeon General is making use of the advice of outstanding civilian experts in public health.

Among those recently appointed as consultants to The Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in matters pertaining to preventive medicine and public health are:

George K. Strode, M. D., Director, International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation.

C.E.A. Winslow, Dr. P.H., Lauder Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Editor, Journal of The American Public Health Association.

Hugh E. Smith, M. D., Regional Director for United States, Canada and Mexico, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation. For the past three years Dr. Smith has represented the Rockefeller Foundation in England where he has worked closely with the Ministry of Health.

Ernest L. Stebbins, M. D., Commissioner of Health, New York City; Professor of Epidemiology (on leave) DeLamar Institute of Public Health, Columbia University.

Abel Wolman, Ph.D., Professor of Sanitary Engineering, The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health; Chairman, Executive Board, American Public Health Association.

Claude E. Forkner, M. D., Director, China Medical Board. Dr. Forkner has recently returned from a year's assignment in China where he has been advisor to the Committee on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education of China. While in China he was also Professor of Medicine at the National Central University and the West China Union University, Chengtu, China.

PARLIAMENTARY MEETING OF ADVISORY BOARD
ON CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, ADJUTANT
GENERAL'S OFFICE

The preliminary meeting of the Advisory Board on Clinical Psychology, the Office of the Adjutant General was held on July 22, under the auspices of the Chief Psychologist, Walter V. Bishop, who called the meeting and invited over 15. Lt. Colonel Norton A. Stedman has recently been appointed Chief Clinical Psychologist, and his Assistant is Captain Tom Egan.

The meeting was attended by Colonel W. C. McMillan, Director of Human Resources Division, Lt. Colonel M. J. Kervill, Major H. O. Hill and Major C. E. Norton, of the Office of the Surgeon General. Those present also included Colonel A. P. Callahan, Director of the Operations and Training Division of the Adjutant General's Office, Colonel George E. Evans, Chief of the Classification and Replacement Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, Lt. Colonel Edward M. Alkire, Co-ordinator of War Department School Anti Teams, and Lt. Colonel W. W. Richardson, Chief of the General Research Section of the Classification and Replacement Branch, Adjutant General's Office.

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Ernest I. Robb, M. D., Commissioner of Health, New York City; Professor of Epidemiology (on leave) Johns Hopkins Institute of Public Health, Baltimore University.

Abel Wolman, Ph.D., Professor of Sanitary Engineering, The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health; Chairman, Executive Board, American Public Health Association.

Charles E. Jackson, M. D., Director, China Medical Board. Dr. Jackson has recently returned from a year's assignment in China where he has been advisor to the Committee on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education at Chungking. While in China he was also Professor of Medicine at the National Central University and the West China Union University, Chungking, China.

PLANS SHAPED FOR ARMY MEDICAL HISTORY

At a meeting of representatives of the professional and administrative services of the Office of The Surgeon General, held in Washington on 26 July 1944, plans were discussed and progress reports made on the medical history of the war. Work on the history has been in progress since August 1941 under the direction of Colonel Albert G. Love, a veteran of nearly forty years service in the Army Medical Department. He was a member of the editorial staff that published the history of the Medical Department of the United States Army in World War I. Reports made at the recent meeting by officers responsible for historical volumes indicated that marked progress is being made in assembling information from medical installations in this country and overseas.

Editors have been selected for the volumes on the medical specialties and the administrative phases of the medical service. In addition to the research and editorial work to be done in the Office of The Surgeon General, historical activities will be carried forward by officers assigned to headquarters of overseas theaters. They will secure first-hand reports of the over-all medical services, particularly those rendered under combat conditions including evacuation of the wounded, the flow of supplies, and other problems. Officers in overseas theaters who have had extensive experience with medical and surgical problems peculiar to this war are being asked to record their observations for the history.

When first organized, historical activities of the Medical Department relative to professional subjects were part of a joint plan to be undertaken in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Historical Records of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. The administrative and organizational volumes were to be prepared by the Medical Department. This plan, however, was modified recently in accordance with the wishes of Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk. General Kirk felt that the Medical Department should assume full responsibility for its entire history in view of the global scope of the work and the consequent necessity of having the history prepared by officers who have been intimately associated with the practice of military medicine throughout the world.

Medical histories were published by the Office of The Surgeon General following the Civil War and the first World War. The volumes have done much to perpetuate and disseminate professional, administrative, and organizational medical advances developed under the impetus of war.

British authorities are carrying forward a similar plan for recording the medical history of the current war.

SANITARY CORPS OFFICERS NEEDED

The Army Medical Department needs 500 officers for assignment to the Sanitary Corps to fill vacancies and to relieve physicians and surgeons for professional duties. A survey of civilian and Army personnel is now being made to find qualified entomologists, sanitary engineers, bacteriologists, biochemists, parasitologists, nutritionists, and industrial hygiene engineers. Qualified officers in other branches of the service whose qualifications are not fully used in their present assignments will be considered for duty with the Sanitary Corps. Requests should be forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. Army. Civilians, Warrant officers and enlisted men will be given direct appointments as officers in the Sanitary Corps. Qualified civilians should apply in writing to Officer Procurement Service in Headquarters of the Service Command in which they reside or to Officer Procurement Service, Washington, 25, D.C. Enlisted men may apply for direct commission as outlined in AR 605-10.

At a meeting of representatives of the professional and administrative divisions of the Office of The Surgeon General, held in Washington on 20 July 1941, plans were discussed and progress reports made on the medical history work. Work on the history has been in progress since August 1941 under the direction of Colonel Albert B. Jones, a veteran of nearly forty years' service in the Army Medical Department. He was a member of the editorial staff and published the history of the Medical Department of the United States Army in World War I. Reports made at the recent meeting by officers responsible for historical volumes indicated that medical progress is being made in assembling information from medical installations in this country and

abroad have been selected for the volumes on the medical specialties and administrative phases of the medical service. In addition to the research and editorial work to be done in the Office of The Surgeon General, historical divisions will be created for officers assigned to headquarters of Army commands. They will secure first-hand reports of the over-all medical progress, particularly those rendered under combat conditions including operations of the wounded, the flow of supplies, and other problems. Officers concerned directly and indirectly with medical progress will be asked to contribute to this work and being asked to record their contributions for the history.

The first organized, historical activities of the Medical Department relative to professional subjects were part of a joint plan to be undertaken in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Historical Records of the Division of Historical Sciences of the National Research Council. The administrative and editorial volumes were to be prepared by the Medical Department. This plan, however, was modified recently in accordance with the wishes of Surgeon General T. H. E. Jones. General Jones felt that the Medical Department should have full responsibility for its entire history in view of the global scope of the work and the consequent necessity of having the history prepared by those who have been intimately associated with the progress of military medicine throughout the world.

Medical history was published by the Office of The Surgeon General during the Civil War and the First World War. The volumes have been much improved and diversified into administrative, medical, and organizational

divisions authorized the carrying forward a similar plan for recording medical history of the current war.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The Army Medical Department needs 500 officers for assignment to the Army Corps as full vacancies and to relieve physicians and surgeons for professional duties. A survey of civilian and Army personnel is now being made to find qualified individuals, military engineers, bacteriologists, chemists, parasitologists, radiologists, and industrial hygiene engineers. Officers in other branches of the service whose qualifications are being used in their present assignments will be considered for duty with the Medical Corps. Reports should be forwarded to Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Warrenton, Oregon and enlisted men will be given priority. Officers are assigned to the Warrenton Depot. Qualified civilians should be written in Office Memorandum, Service in Headquarters of the Service and in which they reside or in Office Memorandum, Warrenton, O. R. 100-100, and may apply for direct assignment as enlisted men in 100-100.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OBSERVES
169th ANNIVERSARY

On July 27, the Army Medical Department observed the 169th anniversary of the establishment of the first medical service for the American Army. The Medical Department had its inception in the creation by the Continental Congress, July 27, 1775, of a hospital for the American forces shortly after George Washington assumed command in the Revolutionary War.

Among the letters of commendation received by Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, were ones from Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces and General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

General Somervell wrote:

The 169th birthday of the Medical Corps is one of which you, your immediate staff and all the officers, nurses and enlisted men of the Corps should be especially proud and I hope that you will accept for them and for yourself my very sincere congratulations on a job most efficiently and bravely done.

On the combat fronts and at home, you have seen as I have, the superior performance of the Corps and have witnessed not only its splendid role in battle, but also its predominant part in recent medical development and experiment.

The admirable execution of the mission of the Medical Corps has earned the complete confidence of the country in a function of the Army which is naturally closest to the civilian consciousness.

We in the Army acknowledge and endorse that confidence, and in addition, add our personal congratulations and praise.

COLONEL BLECKWENN APPOINTED
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT

Colonel William J. Bleckwenn, Professor of Neuropsychiatry at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as the Neuropsychiatric Consultant to the Sixth Service Command with Headquarters in Chicago. Colonel Bleckwenn has just returned from a period of over two years' service in the South Pacific, having gone out in command of a medical regiment. Later he served as a Base Area Surgeon.

Colonel Bleckwenn is a native of Astoria, New York. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917 with a B. S. Degree, and obtained his doctorate in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University in 1920.

General Kirk attends Service Command Conference

Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, addressed the recent Service Command Conference - which convened at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, July 27-29 - on the Regional Hospital Plan, Medical Service at ports, camps and stations, and on the physical reconditioning program for patients.

Captain Blanton returns from Inspection Trip

Captain Frank S. Blanton, Sn. C., of the Sanitation and Hygiene Division of the Office of The Surgeon General, recently returned from a trip, the purpose of which was to inspect the delousing facilities for military personnel at various Army Installations. He visited Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, and before returning to Washington, flew to Prince Rupert, Alaska.

COLONEL ROGERS GIVEN LEGION OF MERIT

Colonel John A. Rogers, of the Army Medical Department, formerly on duty in Washington as Executive Officer in the Office of The Surgeon General, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for services in the European theater. The citation said the award was given for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from October 20, 1943 to May 31, 1944."

Colonel Rogers was born in Nashua, N. H. in 1889. He is a graduate of the Tufts Medical College. Formerly a member of the New Hampshire National Guard, he entered the Medical Corps of the Regular Army in 1933, serving at posts in this country and in Hawaii.

COLONEL TRACY AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

Colonel Edward J. Tracy, M.C., a member of the College of Surgeons from Rosemount, Minn., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for services as Surgeon, Eighth Bomber Command, from August 11, 1942 to January 6, 1944. The Medal was awarded primarily for his administrative skill and sound judgment.

Colonel Tracy was born in Rosemount, Minnesota, in 1902 and graduated from St. Thomas College, St. Paul, 1924. He received his medical degree from the University of Minnesota School of Medicine in 1929.

Colonel Tracy served his internship at the Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado. He received his commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps Reserve in 1929. He accepted his appointment in the Regular Army on July 4, 1930, becoming a Lieut. Colonel, and Colonel in December of that year. He was stationed in the Philippines in 1938.

FRENCH OFFICER CITED BY U.S. ARMY

General Georges Andre Hugonot, Medical Corps, French Army, was cited on July 21 by the Commanding General of the Fifth Army, U.S. He is serving as Corps Surgeon of the French Expeditionary Corps on the Italian front.

DEDICATION OF MASON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, dedicated the Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, Long Island, New York, on June 22, 1944. The special school for training medical officers on neuropsychiatry has been located at this institution. The faculty of the school is directed by Colonel Wm. C. Porter, M.C. Colonel Cleve C. Odom, M.C., is the Commanding Officer at the hospital.

GENERAL HOSPITAL DEDICATED TO ARMY NURSE

Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, A.U.S., Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, gave the dedicatory speech on July 9, for the Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. Colonel John R. Hall, M.C., was assigned the post of Commanding Officer. Brig. General Fred W. Rankin, Director of the Surgery Division, Office of The Surgeon General, also spoke at the ceremony.

Lieut. Ruth M. Gardiner, in whose honor the hospital was named, was the first Army nurse to lose her life in the performance of duty in World War II.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL RESEARCH BEGINS PUBLICATION

The Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development will begin publication next week of a weekly journal entitled, Summary of Reports Received by the Committee on Medical Research. Circulation of the publication is restricted to selected Medical Corps men in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. The journal is being edited and published by the Records Section of the Committee, the work of which is directed by Dr. Kenneth B. Turner, who is on leave of absence from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Dr. Turner is Assistant Professor of Medicine and assisting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital.

MAYO GENERAL HOSPITAL DEDICATED

Brig. General Fred W. Rankin, Director of the Surgery Division, Office of The Surgeon General, spoke on July 10 at the dedication of the Mayo General Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois. This military hospital which opened January 1, is under the command of Colonel Henry L. Krafft, M. C. The hospital has 1650 beds which are for general purposes in the care of overseas casualties and those injured in training.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON STATION HOSPITAL AND BILLINGS GENERAL HOSPITAL MERGE

The Surgeon General's Office announced the merging of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Station Hospital (Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.) with the Billings General Hospital. The dispensary will be in charge of Major S. T. Sternberg, M.C. Billings Hospital will take care of dispensary cases requiring hospitalization which will be transferred to the jurisdiction of Colonel Harry L. Dale, M. C., Commanding Officer of the Billings Hospital.

STATE MEDICAL MEETING IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The Utah State Medical Ass'n. will hold its annual meeting in Salt Lake City, August 25-26, under the presidency of Dr. James P. Kirby, Salt Lake City. Among the speakers on the program will be:

Brig. General John M. Willis, M. C., Medical Administration and Hospitalization in a Service Command.

Colonel William J. Kennard, M. C., Experiences in the AAF Convalescent Program.

Lieut. Colonel Ambrose H. Storck, M. C., Abdominal Wounds--Management and results in the Present War.

Major John E. Clark, M. C., Medical Service on Guadalcanal.

Captain LeRoy J. Kleinsasser, M. C., Surgical Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Disease.

Captain Floyd J. Putney, M. C., Treatment of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis with Utilization of Penicillin.

Captain Radford C. Tanzer, M. C., Plastic Surgery of War Injuries.

Lieut. Colonel Leander W. Riba, M. C., Treatment of Certain Types of Urinary Obstruction.

Major Max T. C. Schnitker, M. C., Osteomyelitis of the Skull--Its Treatment with Penicillin and Repair of Defects with Tantalum Plate.

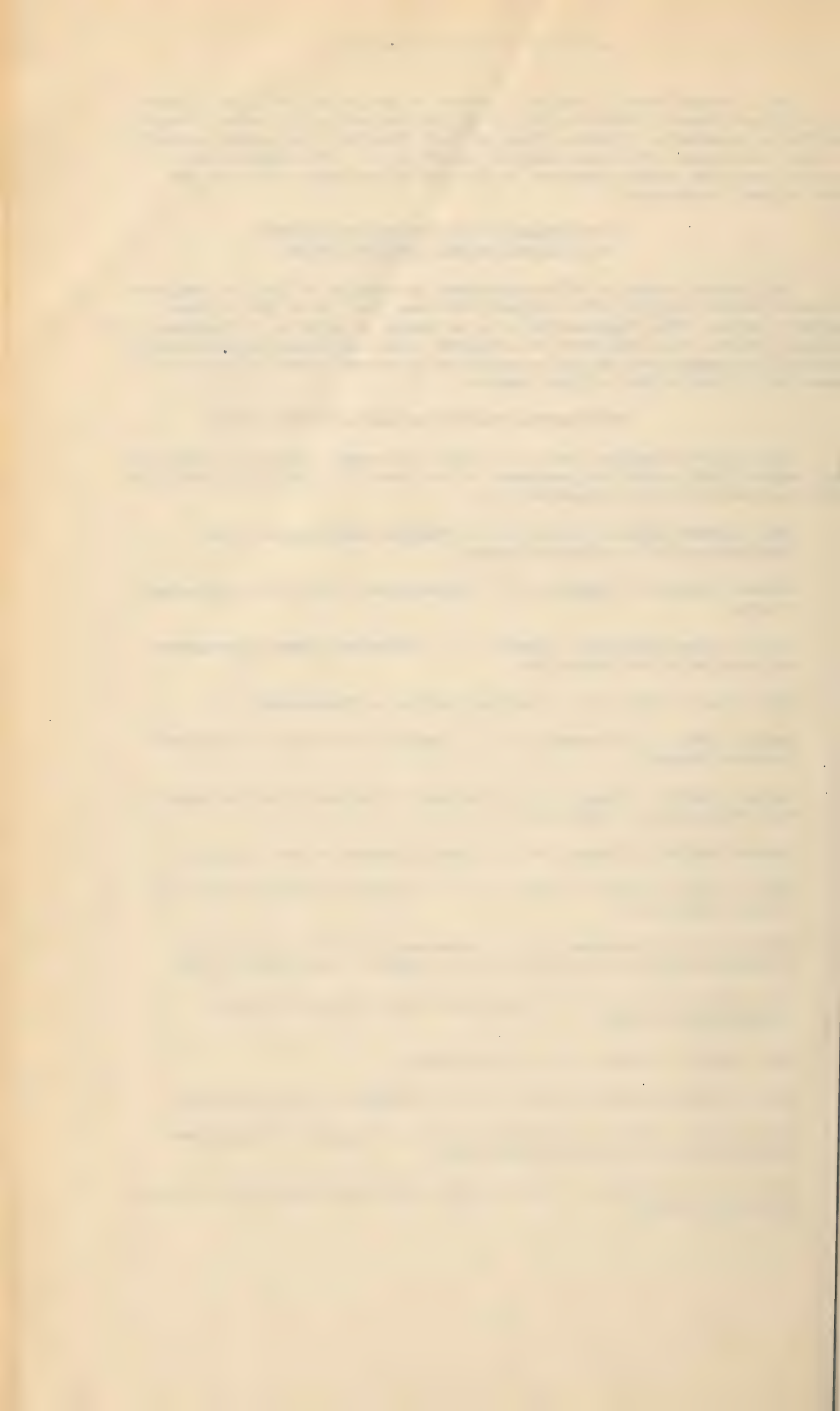
Major Clyde S. Roof, M. C., Indications for the Use of Various Intravenous Solutions.

Major Hazen B. Daines, M. C., Otitis Media.

Lieut. Colonel Lauren H. Smith, M. C., Treatment in War Psychiatry.

Lieut. Colonel John J. Loutzenheiser, M. C., Program of Occupational Rehabilitation in Relation to Medicine.

Major James E. Patrick, A. G. D., Use of Abilities and Skills in Morale and Rehabilitation.



at the Seventeenth Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine entitled "Infections and Their Treatment" which will be held October 9 to 20, the following papers of members of the Army Medical Department appear on the program:

"Sulfonamides in the Control of Streptococcus Infections" by Brig. General Hugh J. Morgan, U.S. Army.

"Infectious Hepatitis" by Brig. General Stanhope Bayne-Jones, U.S. Army.

Major Norman Plummer, M.C. has a part in the panel discussion on "Pneumonic Types and their Responses to Various Forms of Chemotherapy."

THE TRAINING OF DENTAL OFFICERS

Prior to the declaration of war, and the two years following it, more than six hundred reserve dental officers had received formal instruction in oral surgery, prosthetics and clinic management. There have also been Dental Corps internships, courses in maxillofacial plastic surgery, and courses at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

In 1939 the War Department authorized a system of Dental Corps internships. Eight interns were selected to serve for twelve months as employees of the Government in a civil capacity, receiving quarters, subsistence and a salary of \$60 per month preparatory to appointment in the Regular Army. These internships were terminated in 1943.

Two hundred and sixty-two dental officers were afforded training in maxillofacial and plastic surgery before the end of 1943, in courses varying from four to twelve weeks.

By the first of July, 1944, a total of 3,797 dental officers had been issued certificates upon graduation from the Department of Dental Field Service, Carlisle Barracks.

SPECIALLY TRAINED PSYCHIATRISTS

The importance of specially trained psychiatrists has been emphasized by the recent graduation of 140 medical officers from three schools of military neuropsychiatry in the New York area. Classes were conducted at the Mason General Hospital on Long Island, the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College under the direction of leading civil and military psychiatrists and neurologists.

The courses at Columbia and Bellevue have been discontinued until fall. However, the course at Mason General Hospital is being conducted with a new class of fifty-four officers which entered on July 8.

Officers graduating from these schools have been ordered to duty in Army general hospitals to aid in the care and treatment of psychiatric cases. Most of the officers recently completed nine-month internships followed by special courses at the Army Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and in general hospitals throughout the country. They then entered the schools of military neuropsychiatry for three months' intensive study in basic psychiatry and neurology. Their training will continue under the Chief of Neuropsychiatry at the hospital to which the students are assigned.

COURSE FOR TRAINING TECHNICIANS IN MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

The Army Medical Department has recently made provision to train enlisted personnel in the maintenance of the expensive and elaborate medical equipment used at Army station and general hospitals throughout the country. The technicians are trained at the Medical Supply Service School, St. Louis, Missouri, where classes enter every month. The prerequisite includes basic military training and a high school education.

COLONEL WAKEMAN HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Colonel Frank B. Wakeman, M.C., of Indianapolis, Ind., was awarded the Legion of Merit posthumously for his meritorious work in connection with the training program of the Army Medical Department. "His death is a real loss to this office where he so efficiently consummated plans for training Medical Department personnel," Major General Kirk, Surgeon General, U.S. Army, commented today. "Colonel Wakeman," he continued, "by previous training and experience was especially well qualified for this work; he had the courage of his convictions and a singleness of purpose which has resulted in Medical Department men second to none."

The citation accompanying the award reads:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1940 to March 1944. Colonel Wakeman, with rare foresight, initiative, and organizing ability, laid the groundwork for the necessary expansion in all phases of Medical Department training, placing in operation replacement training centers, service schools for officers, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians Schools, and an Officer Candidate School, long before the entry of the United States into the war. As a result of his insight into medical requirements, and the execution of plans, the Medical Department was able to expand greatly its training activities following December 7, 1941 and also, because of training already given, to render an efficient medical service to the Army during the very rapid expansion that followed the declaration of war. Colonel Wakeman's unusual foresight, aggressive execution of approved plans, and selfless devotion to the best interests of the Army and the Medical Department are in the highest traditions of the service.

Colonel Wakeman was born in Sidney, New York, in May, 1896. After graduating from Valparaiso University, he attended the Indiana University School of Medicine and received his doctorate in medicine in 1926, then took further graduate work and successively obtained his master's and doctor's degree from Catholic University, and the degree of Doctor of Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University in 1937.

In 1940, Colonel Wakeman was assigned to the Training Division in the Office of The Surgeon General and shortly afterwards became Director.

The Association of Military Surgeons, of which he is a member, awarded him the Henry Welcome Prize in 1938 for his thesis on an immunizing antigen of the typhoid bacillus.

Colonel Wakeman died in March of a coronary occlusion while attending a conference at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

COLONEL FLICKINGER RETURNS FROM BURMA

Colonel Don Flickinger, M.C., formerly Wing Surgeon of the A.A.F. Air Transport Command, India-China wing, has recently returned to the United States for a new assignment. Colonel Flickinger, it will be remembered, parachuted into the Burma jungle in August 1943 to bring aid to the victims of a plane crash. He brings glowing reports of the volume and success of air evacuation of casualties from the China-Burma fighting front.

Colonel Flickinger has been awarded the Legion of Merit for work upon methods of sighting pilots forced down at sea. He also holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Air Medal and a Presidential unit citation.

SIR HOWARD WALTER FLOREY VISITS WASHINGTON

Sir Howard Walter Florey, Professor of Pathology at Oxford University, England--largely responsible for the development of the use of penicillin--visited Washington for three days last week. He consulted with certain officers in The Office of The Surgeon General, and with members of the Committee on Medical Research. Sir Howard was recently knighted by the King of England for his contribution to medicine.

COLONEL RHODES, SURGEON, DIES IN ENGLAND

Colonel George Kramer Rhodes, M. C., of San Francisco, California, died recently in England. He went overseas with the 30th General Hospital (affiliated unit of the University of California School of Medicine) and later became Surgical Consultant in the Southern District of the European Theater.

Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, was much moved when he received word of his death. "Less than a month ago", he said "I was with Colonel Rhodes. He was doing a magnificent job. Not only was he a top-notch surgeon, but a leader of men. The Theater Surgeon and the junior and senior officers with whom Colonel Rhodes was associated, as well as myself, feel his loss deeply. He was a man, a surgeon and a soldier."

Colonel Rhodes was born on September 16, 1889 in Lawrence, Kansas. After graduating from the University of California, he attended the Johns Hopkins Medical School receiving his doctorate of medicine in 1915. During the last war Colonel Rhodes served as volunteer surgeon of the American Ambulance Corps in France.

At the time of entering active service in the Army Medical Department, Colonel Rhodes was Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of California Medical School. He was a member of the American Board of Surgeons.

ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN

The following articles are appearing in the forthcoming September issue of the Army Medical Bulletin:

Asymptomatic Neurosyphilis, PAUL A. O'LEARY, M.D., J. E. MOORE, M.D., HARRY C. SOLOMON, M.D., JOHN H. STOKES, M.D., EVAN THOMAS, M.D.

Clinical Studies on Microfilarial Periodicity in War Dogs. CAPTAIN GERRY B. SCHNELLE AND FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT M. YOUNG (V.C.)

March Fracture, LIEUT. COLONEL CLARENCE W. HULLINGER, M.C., AND MAJOR WILLIAM L. TYLER, M.C.

Colorado Tick Fever, Report of Thirty-nine Cases, CAPTAIN JOHN D. COLLINS, M.C.

Meningococcemia, LIEUT. COLONEL LOUIS OCHS, JR., M.C., CAPTAIN THOMAS WEISS, M.C. AND CAPTAIN MICHAEL PETERS, M.C.

False Positive Serologic Reactions for Syphilis - Report of 100 cases following routine immunizations and upper Respiratory Infections, MAJOR A. B. LOVEMAN, M.C.

Postoperative Problems Following Perforation of Colon, MAJOR BENTLEY P. COLCOCK, M.C.

Method for Instructing Medical Technicians, MAJOR DONALD E. CASAD, M.C., MAJOR THOMAS A. BRODERICK, M. C., AND CAPTAIN HARRY T. HAVER, M. C.

Treatment of Mentally Disturbed Soldiers Overseas, MAJOR MERRILL MOORE, M. C., AND CAPTAIN PAUL D. MACLEAN, M. C.

War Wounds of the Chest

Dental Prosthetic Needs in the U. S. Army

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ARTICLES IN SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL JOURNALS

The following articles are appearing in the ...
...of the ...

...M.D., J. E. MOORE, M.D., ...
...M.D., JOHN E. STONE, M.D., ...

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